

friends, people whom I agree with in the special interest, the issue advocacy organizations that believe that somehow, some way, that by having public disclosure of who is in fact contributing to the ads that they are responsible for offering, that somehow that is against their constitutional right. I fail to understand that.

Anybody that wants to run ads against me, as they will between now and November, that is a first amendment right. I just believe very strongly that the people of the 17th District deserve the right to know who is paying for those ads, called public disclosure. This is a debate that I hope we will spend some considerable time on, because I think there is a little misunderstanding about this.

No one is talking about doing away with individual rights to express themselves under the first amendment of the Constitution, but we are talking about something which we are seeing live and in living color played out on both sides of the aisle, tremendous expenditures of dollars in which accusations are occurring on both sides.

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In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me just say again to those who are negotiating the rule in which we are going to consider this, it is extremely important, and we ask of you in a very respectful way, to go back and look at the discharge petition and to make sure when that rule comes to the floor of the House you are truly going to allow the will of the House to be followed in allowing the Members to express themselves in a free and unhindered manner.

#### AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS CAMPUS CRIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise first to take a moment to thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), Shawn Gallagher, my legislative assistant, and I in working on our amendment yesterday that we offered to H.R. 6 thanked a number of people that were extremely helpful and valuable in this process. We neglected to mention the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN). I wanted to take a moment to thank him for his work on the Accuracy in Crime Reporting Act and particularly an amendment that I offered and we successfully passed that dealt with the releasing or potential releasing of names of those who commit violent offenses on campuses.

At times in this process, we in politics all think we have created and have this original, unique idea that is so vitally important to the Nation's interest that we forget to share some of the credit. I wanted to do that in a public

way, because this is a collaborative process. We are all in this business of helping and serving the public together. You hate to let time go by and not pay a special moment of thanks to those that have helped you achieve a significant victory.

I would like to talk just a moment about the amendment because it is very, very important. It has to deal with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act that was passed in 1974 that basically has allowed universities, Federal universities, to withhold the release of names of students found by disciplinary proceedings to have committed crimes of violence. I believe there should be a balance between one student's right of privacy to another student's right to know about a serious crime in his or her college community. The Foley amendment to the Higher Education Amendments Act of 1998 provides a well-balanced solution to the problem. It would remove the Federal protection that disciplinary records enjoy and make reporting subject to the State laws that apply. Campus law enforcement records, Mr. Speaker, are not included as part of a student's educational record and therefore are open to public scrutiny. But many colleges and universities have learned to circumvent crime reporting requirements by channeling felonies and misdemeanors into their confidential disciplinary committees which continue to be protected by FERPA.

According to a number of college newspapers, like the Daily Tar Heel in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, colleges have been expanding the jurisdiction of these secret courts to shield violent crime. While the amendment that I offered would not require campus disciplinary hearings to be open to the public, it would remove FERPA protection of disciplinary records which contain information that personally identifies a student or students who have committed or admitted to or been found to have committed any violent act which is a crime or a violation of institutional policy.

Why is this important? Because I think parents and community leaders and others deserve to know the statistical problems that are being experienced on our Nation's campuses. Whether it is date rape, whether it is sexual assault or physical violence, these types of incidents should not be held under seal. They should be open to the public so that parents can make decisions appropriate for their children. As they head off to college, which is supposed to be a learning environment, they should not be feeling threatened, they should not have to be scared being on campuses, and many newspapers around the country have in fact editorialized in support of our amendment.

It did pass yesterday. We hope the Senate will consider the amendment. We hope it will be included in the conference report, because I think it is vitally important in this day and age that we have all the facts about stu-

dent behavior on campus, that we do our best to try and minimize and change the dangers that are involved in campuses and that by illuminating some of the statistics and problems we may, in fact, be able to change behavior on campuses. As I say, colleges by and far the most part have complied and been very cooperative in these efforts, but there are some that have chosen to seal the records in order not to have a black eye in the community, not to have enrollment drop off or not lose alumni support.

But again in this era of openness and accountability, I think it is important that we make certain that all families and other members of society have access to this information and then to make appropriate judgments accordingly.

Again I would like to thank my staffer Shawn Gallagher and I would like to thank the committee and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), and, of course, as I mentioned, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) for their leadership on this issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DOGGETT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### ILLEGAL DRUGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I come once again before the House this afternoon to talk about the issue of illegal drugs and narcotics, its impact on our Nation and on our community and on our children. I have probably spoken more than any other Member in the last 5 years on this issue and I intend to speak every opportunity I can get about what drugs are doing to the lives of our young people.

I always like to review what took place when I came into Congress and the other party controlled the House, other body and the White House. In fact, their first steps under the Clinton administration were to cut the positions in the drug czar's office from almost 150 down to about 25. The next thing that the new President did, and I was a freshman and protested it here on the floor, was to cut the interdiction, to end the military involvement in the war on drugs, to stop and really cut the drug interdiction and eradication programs, to cut the Coast